

NETL 2002 Conference on SCR & SNCR for NO_x Control

SCR Inlet Maldistributions - Their Effects & Strategies for Their Control

by

Kevin Rogers
Babcock & Wilcox Co.



Babcock & Wilcox



Expressing the Degree of Non-Uniformity with the Coefficient of Variation

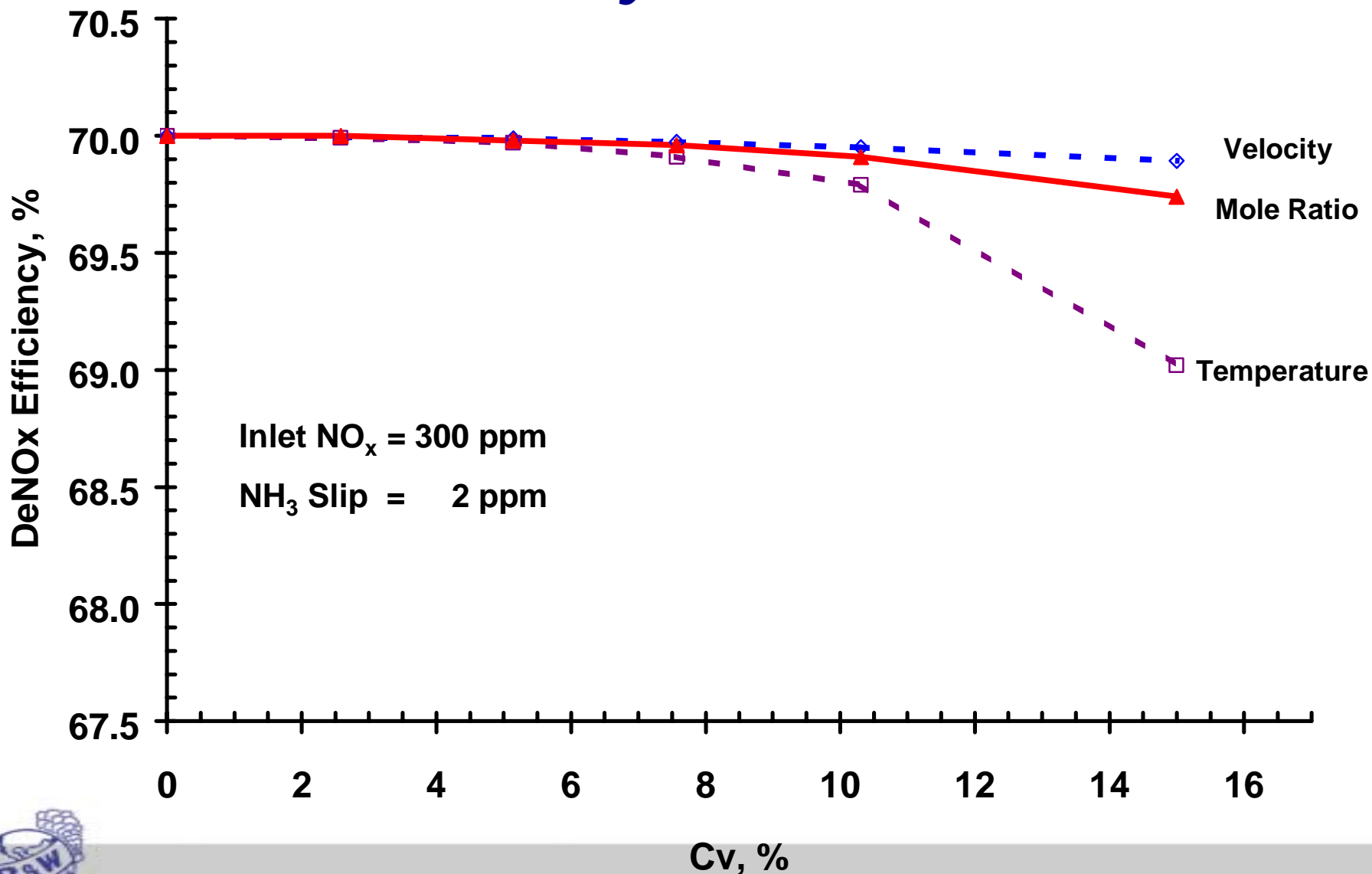
$$C_v = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} 100 \%$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

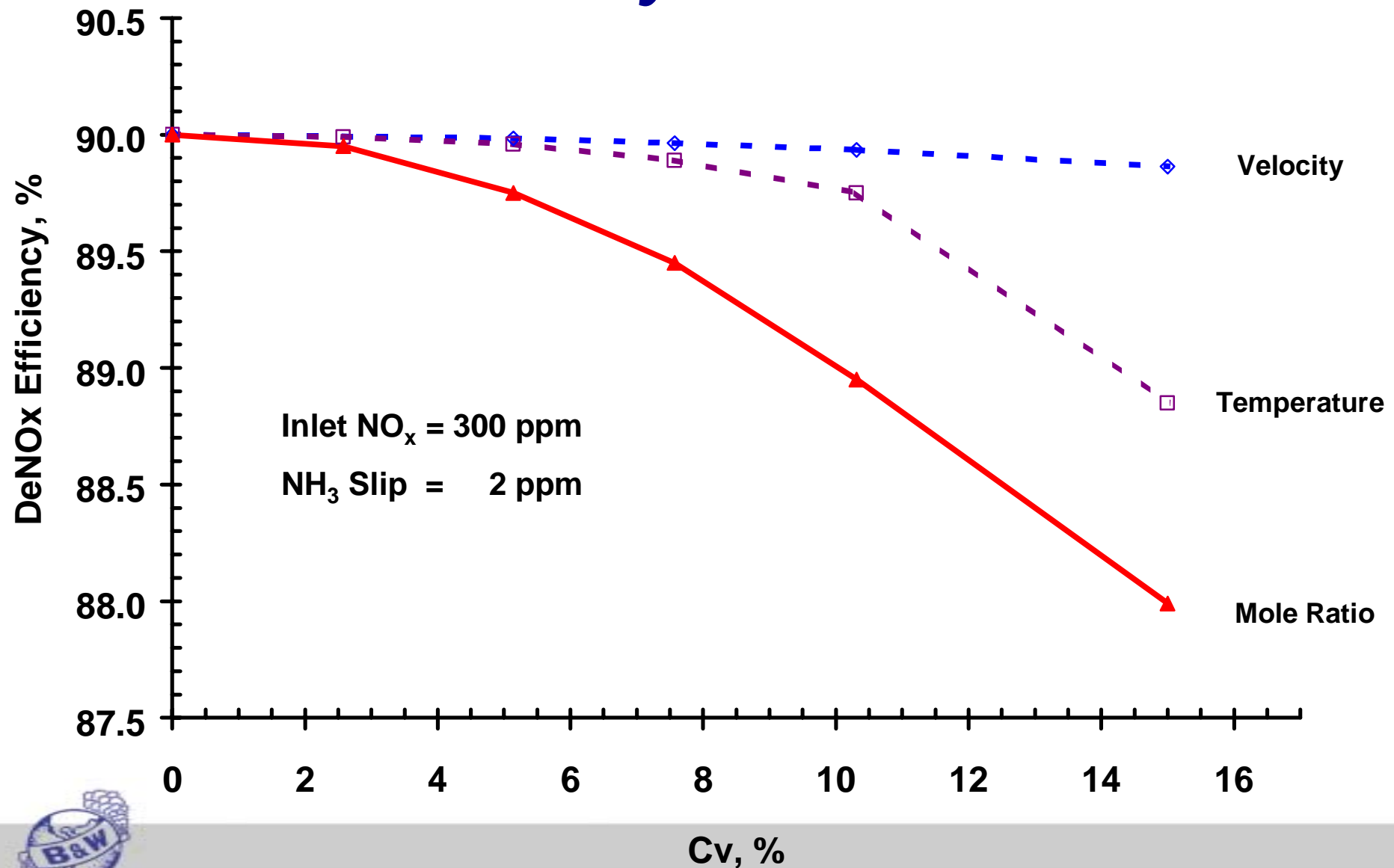
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$



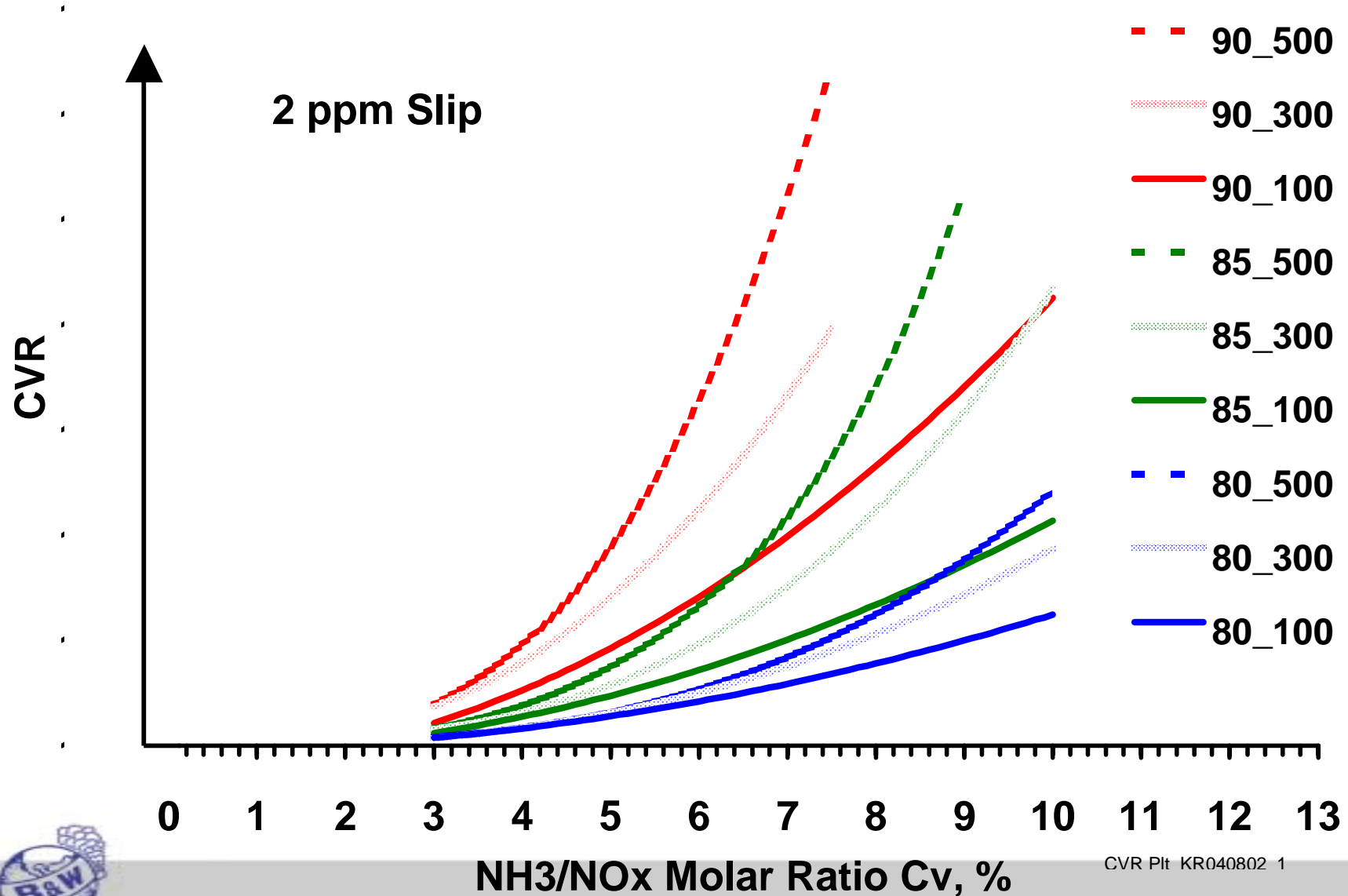
Influence of Maldistributions on SCR Reactor Efficiency @ 70% DeNO_x



Influence of Maldistributions on SCR Reactor Efficiency @ 90% DeNO_x



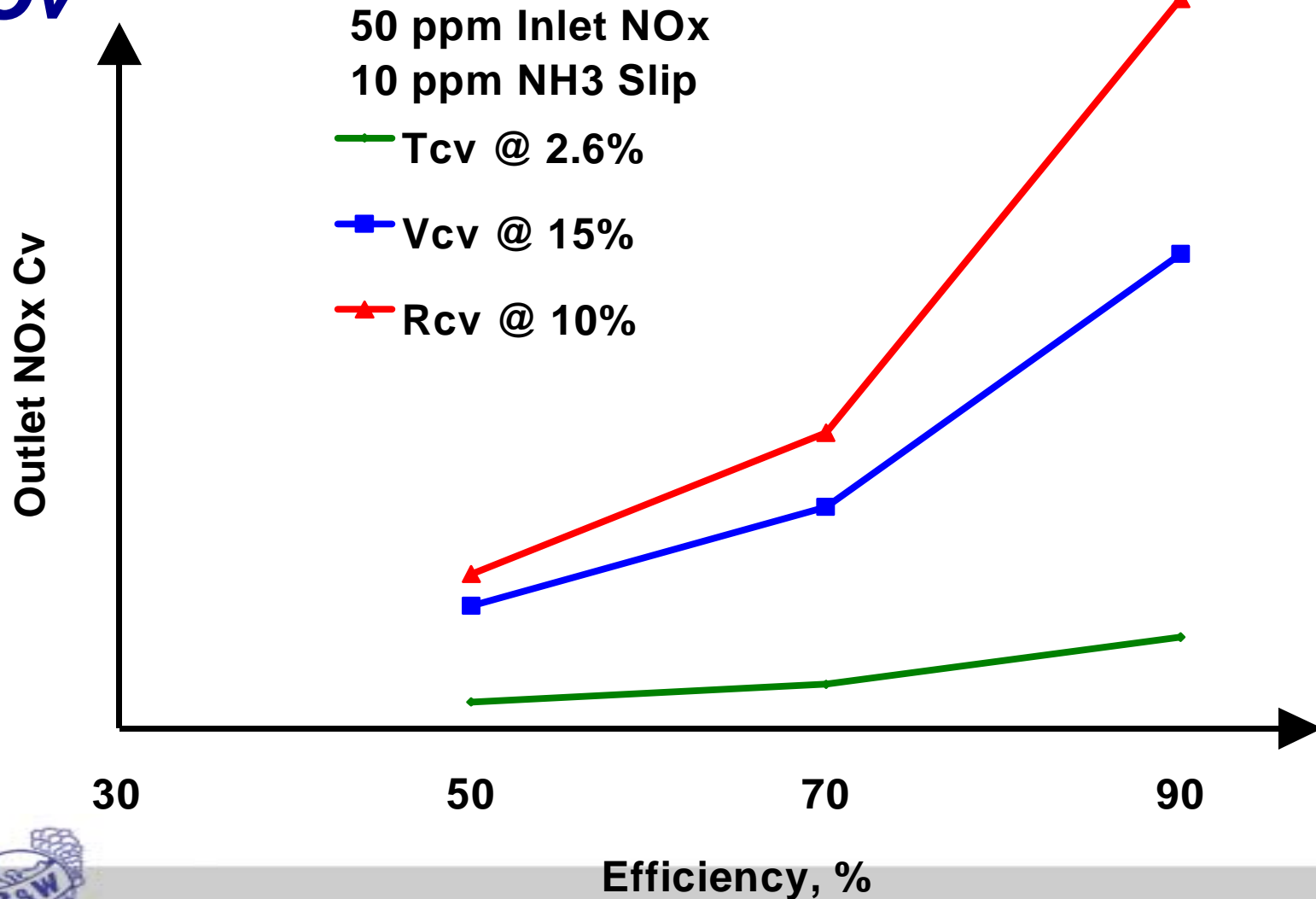
Catalyst Volume vs Molar Ratio Cv



CVR Plt KR040802 1

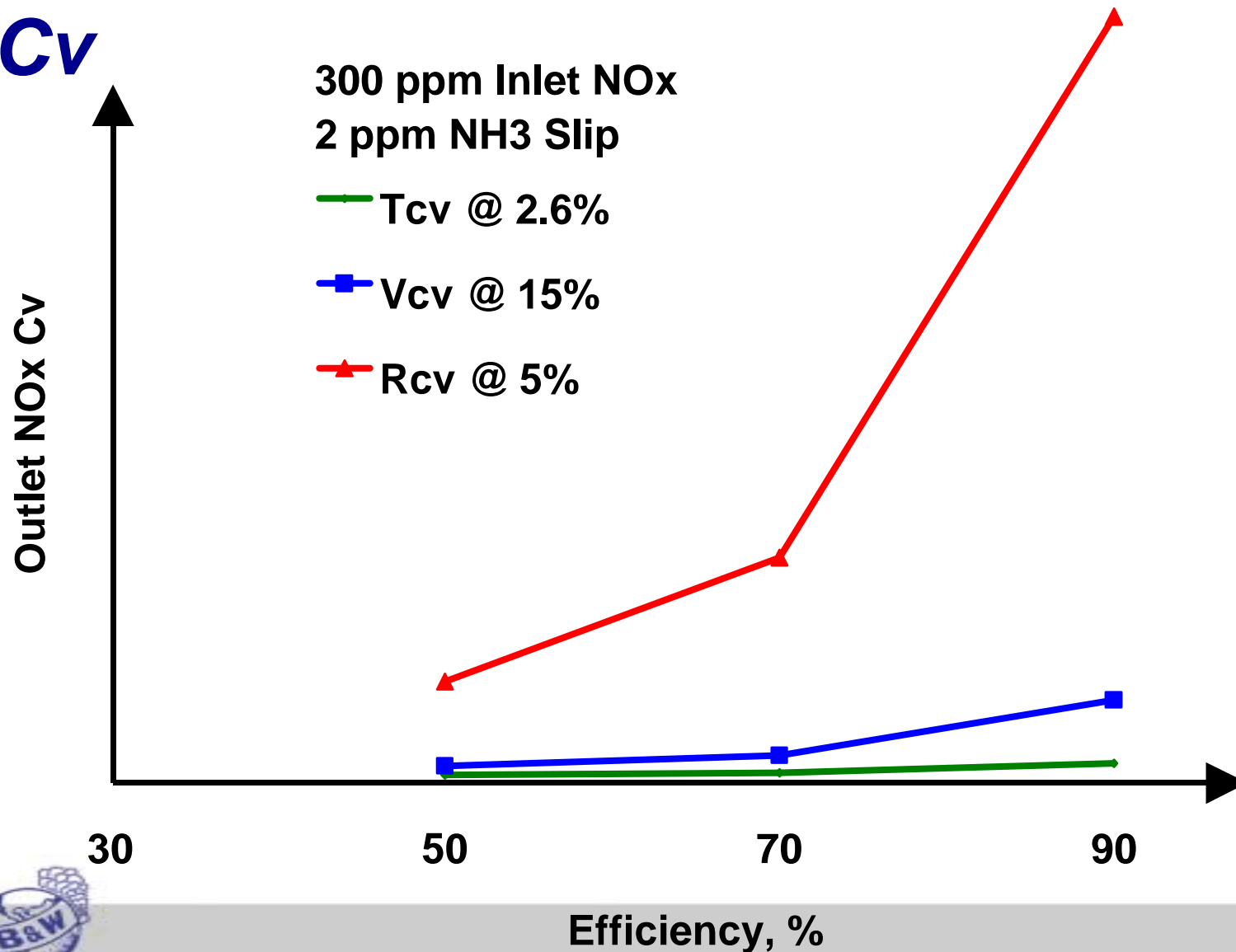
Relative Influence of Typical Gas Fired Inlet Distributions on Reactor Outlet NOx

Cv



Relative Influence of Typical Coal Fired Inlet Distributions on Reactor Outlet NOx

Cv



Velocity Distribution @ AIG

Performance Criteria

- **Influenced by Targeted Mole Ratio Criteria**
- **Influenced by Design Philosophy**
 - Upstream Mixing & Flow Conditioning
 - Downstream Mixing & Mixing Intensity
- **Design Range $6\% \leq C_v \leq 20\%$**

Control

- **Upstream Flue Geometry**
- **Upstream Distribution/Straightening Vanes**
- **Upstream Blocked Area Structures**
- **Upstream Mixers**



Velocity Distribution @ Catalyst

Performance Criteria

- Performance Effect Typically Less Critical
- Usual Concern - Deposition & Erosion
- $C_v \leq 15\%$ Generally Acceptable

Control

- Reactor Inlet Hood Design
- Hood Entrance Vanes
- Hood Interior Vanes
- Blocked Area Structures
- Flow Straightening Vanes or Structures



Temperature Distribution @ Catalyst

Performance Criteria

- Performance Effect Typically Less Critical
- Usual Concern - Sintering & ABS Formation
- Min/Max $\pm 20F$ to $\pm 50F$ Generally Acceptable

Control

- Economizer Design
- Economizer Bypass Design
- Mixing in Economizer Hopper
- Mixing in Flue Sections



Mole Ratio Distribution @ Catalyst

Performance Criteria

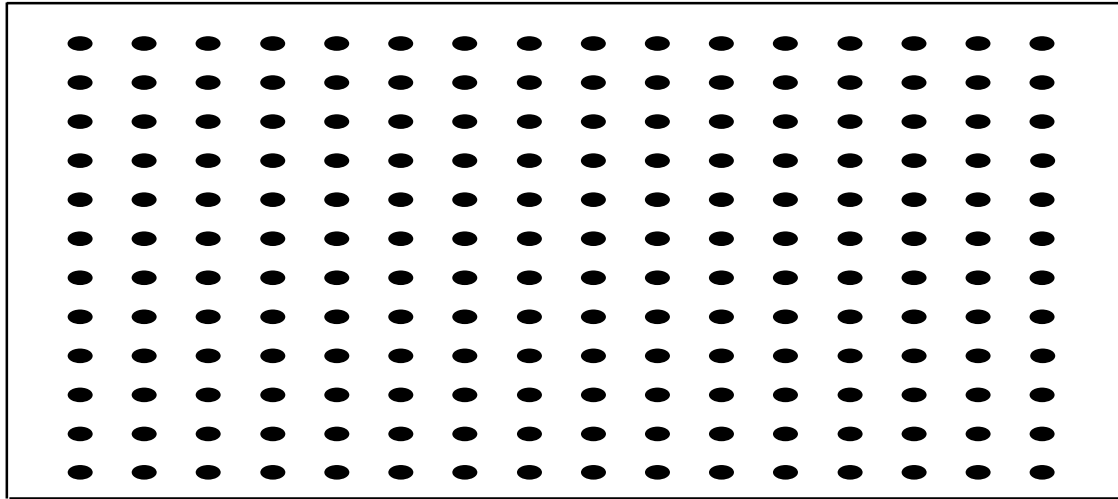
- Sensitive to DeNO_x Efficiency
- Sensitive to Excess Reagent Levels
- Typical Gas Fired Criteria $C_v \leq 10\%$
- Typical Coal Fired Criteria $C_v \leq 5\%$
- $C_v \leq 3\%$ on Coal Firing @ $> 90\%$ DeNO_x

Control

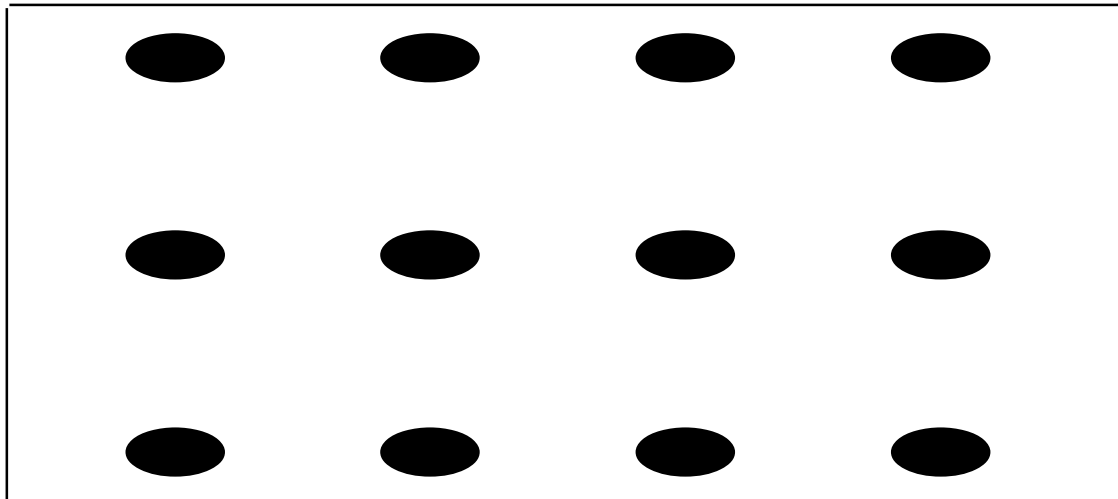
- NO_x Blending Prior to AIG
- Flow Correction Prior to AIG
- AIG Design & Ammonia to NO_x Dosing
- AIG Downstream Blending



Scale of Segregation & Injection Point Quantity



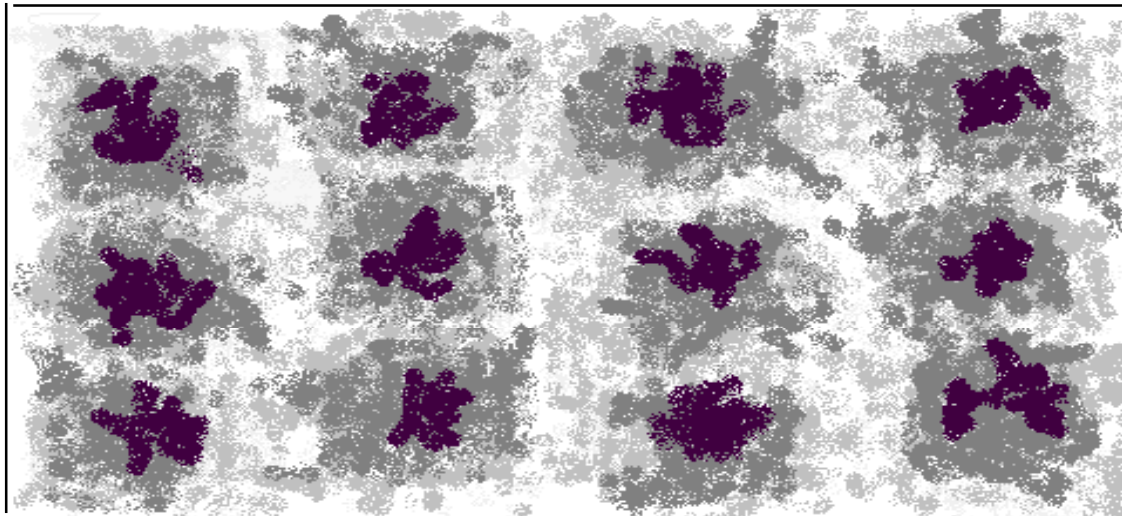
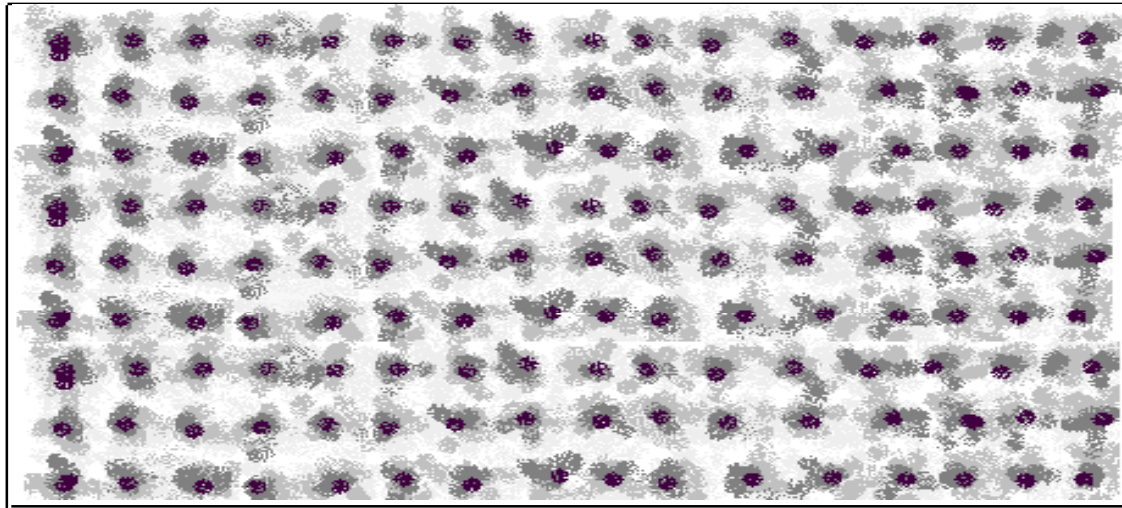
192 pts



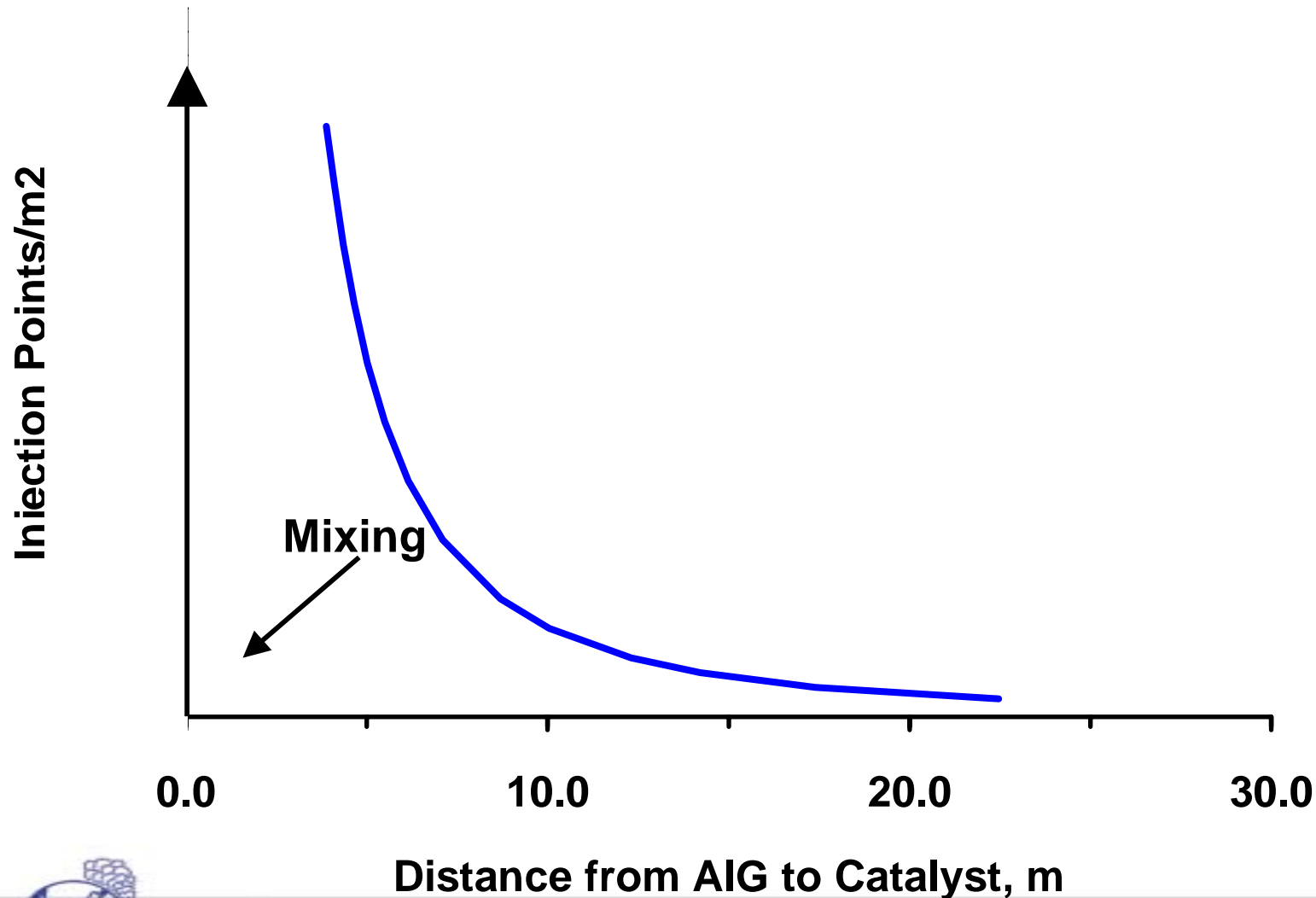
12 pts



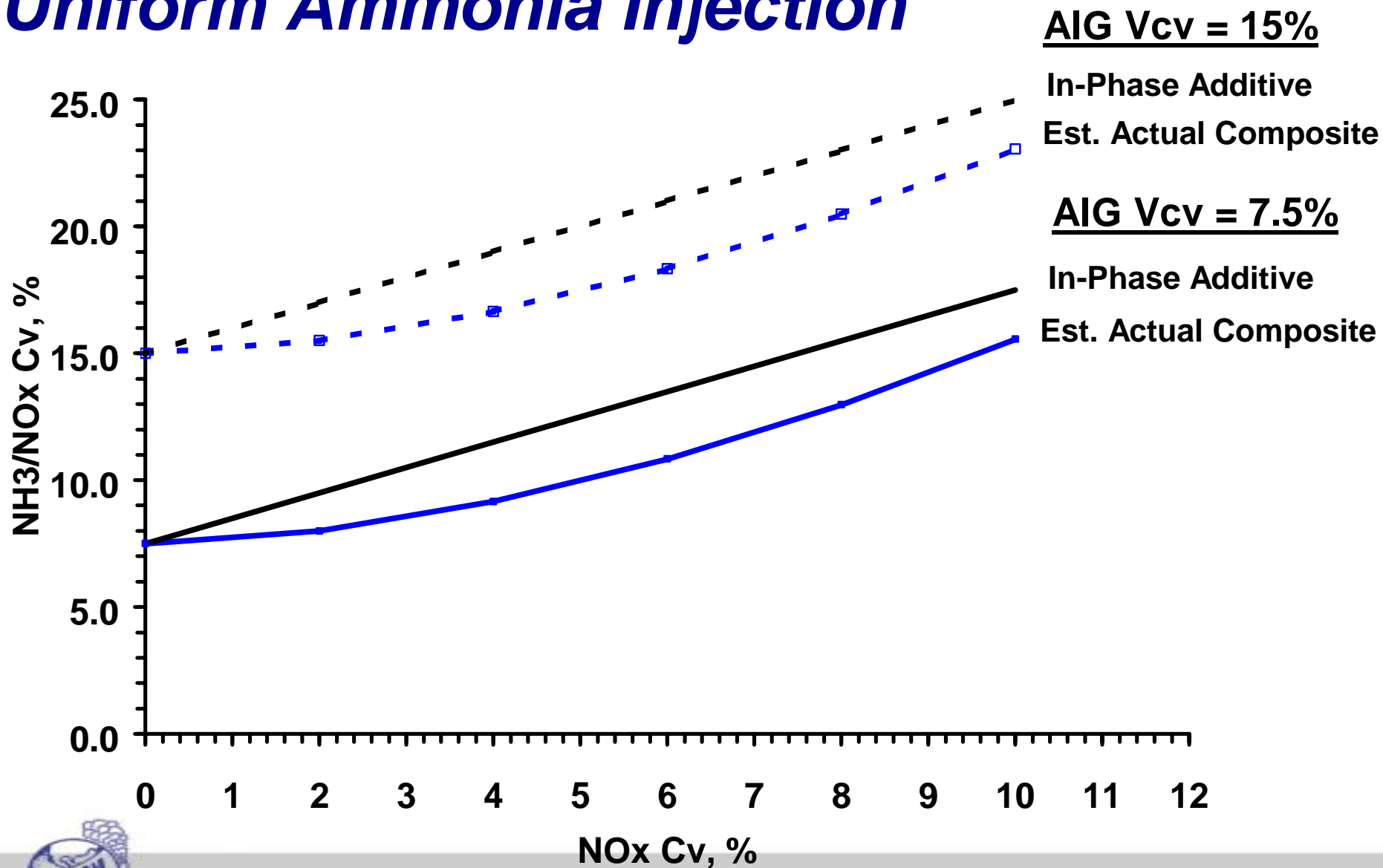
Intensity of Segregation



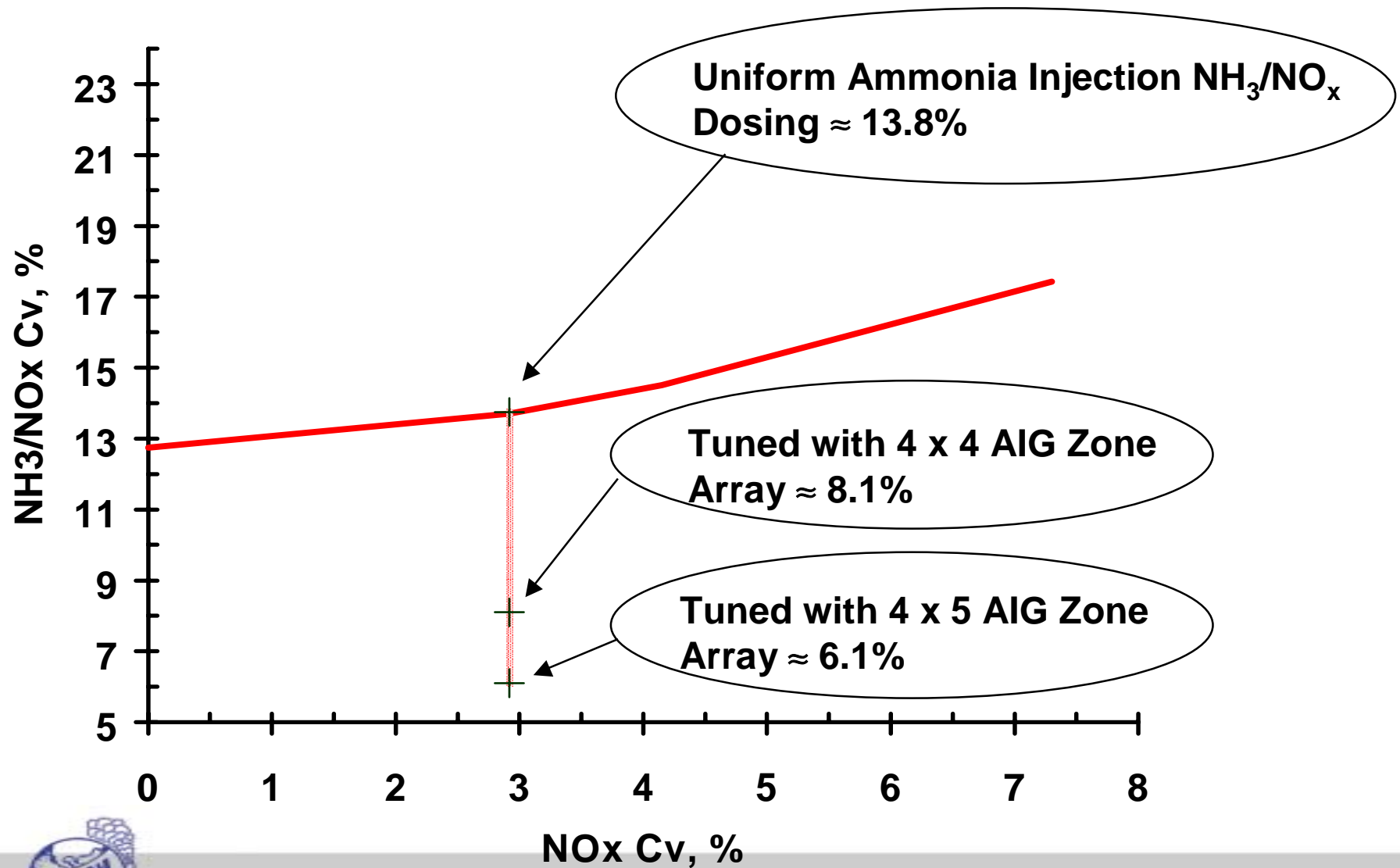
Injection Point Area Concentration vs Separation Distance from AIG-Catalyst



Effective NH_3/NO_x Dosing Profile with Uniform Ammonia Injection



NH_3/NO_x Dosing Profile vs Configuration of AIG



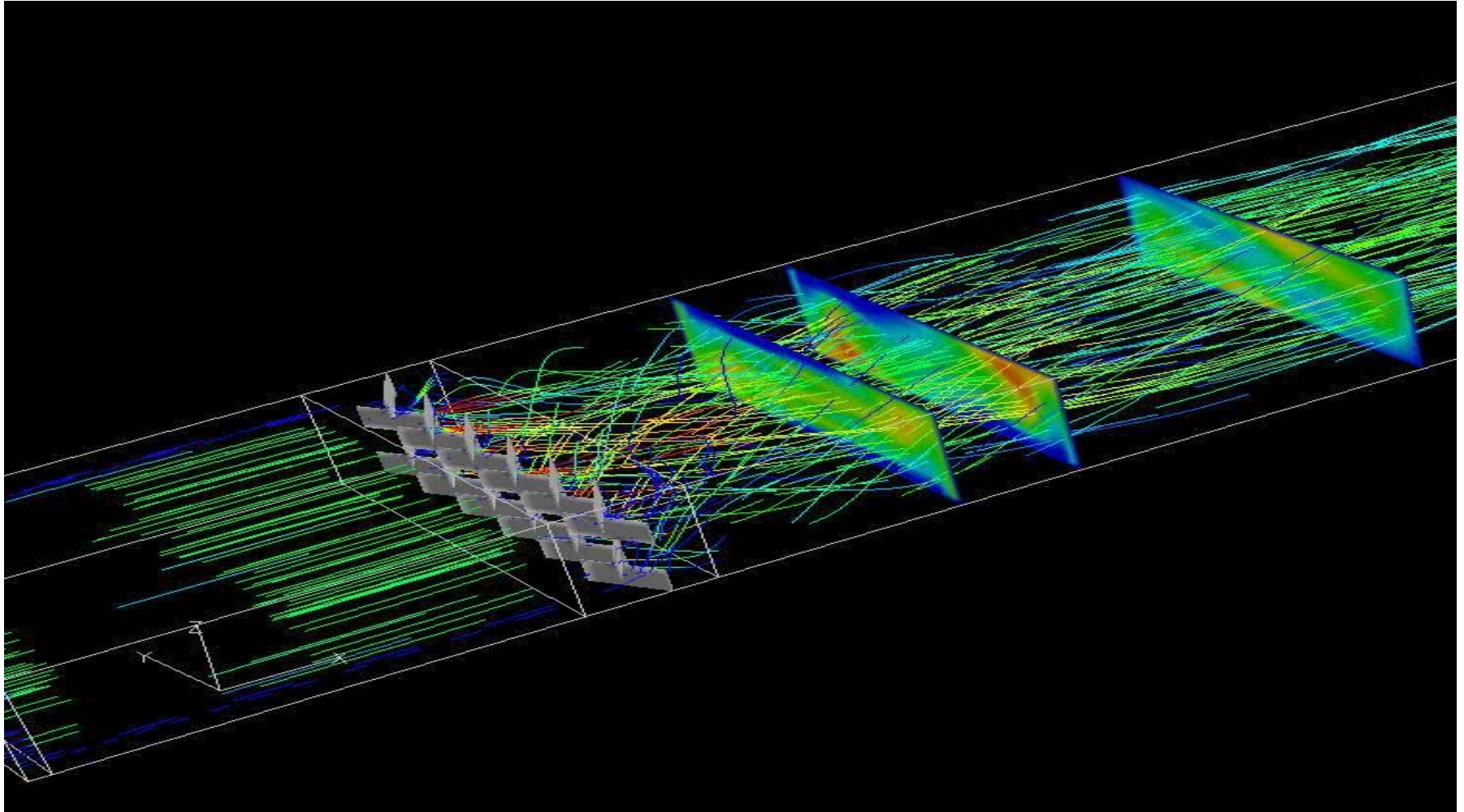
Physical Test Stand

(CFD Validation, Mixer & AIG Performance Testing & Characterization)

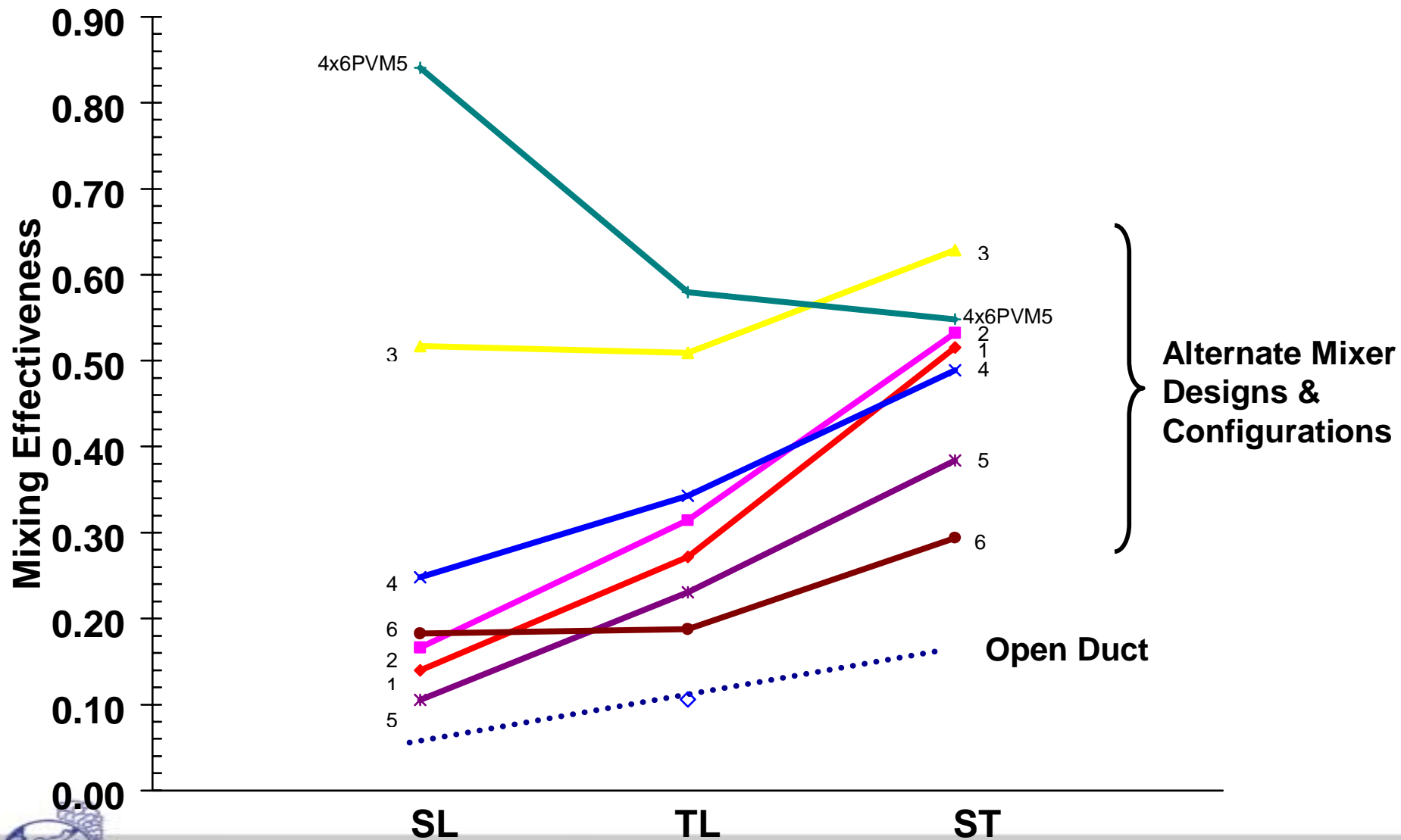


Numerical Test Stand

(Mixer & AIG Performance Testing & Characterization)

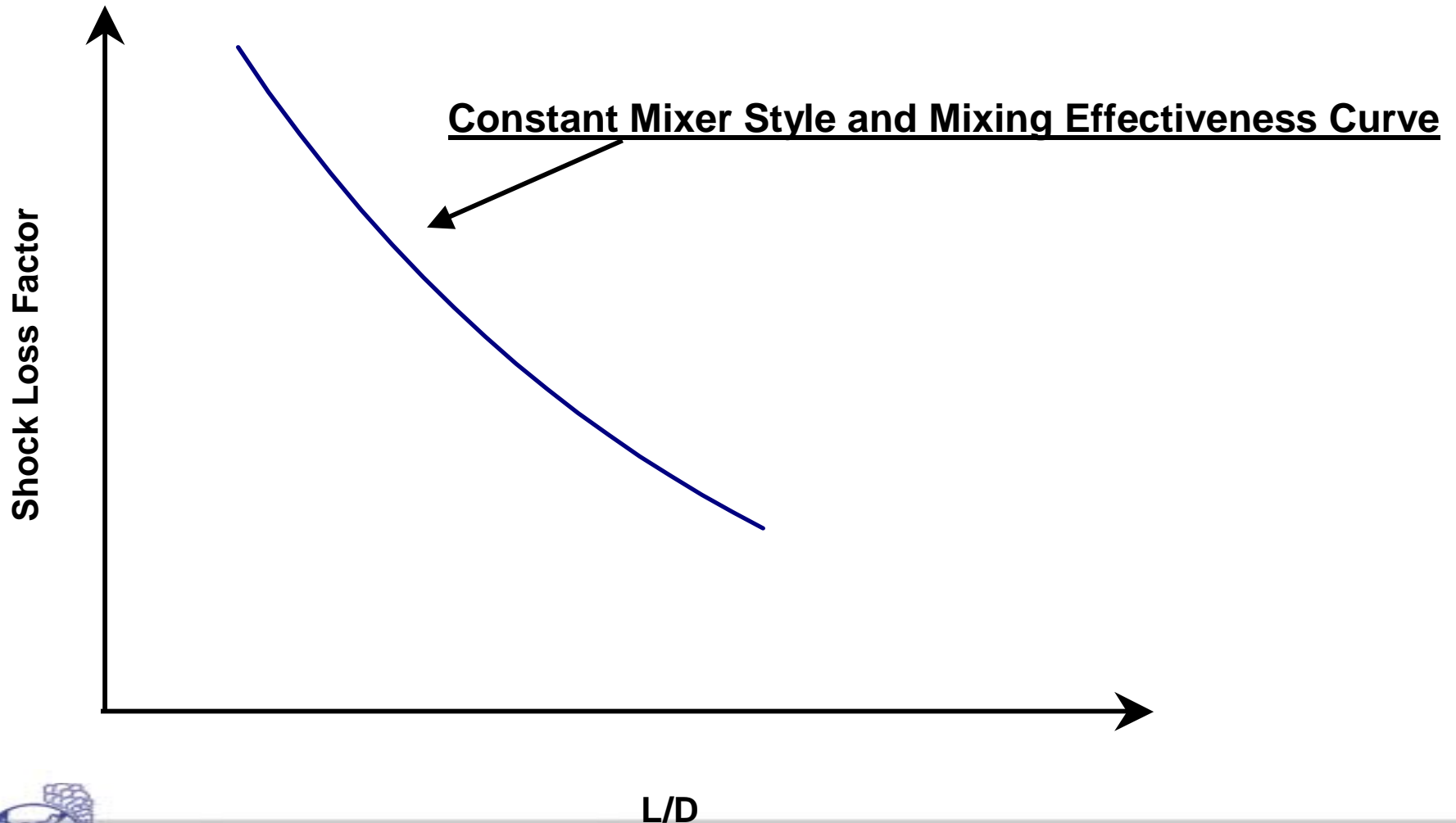


Mixing Effectiveness Determination

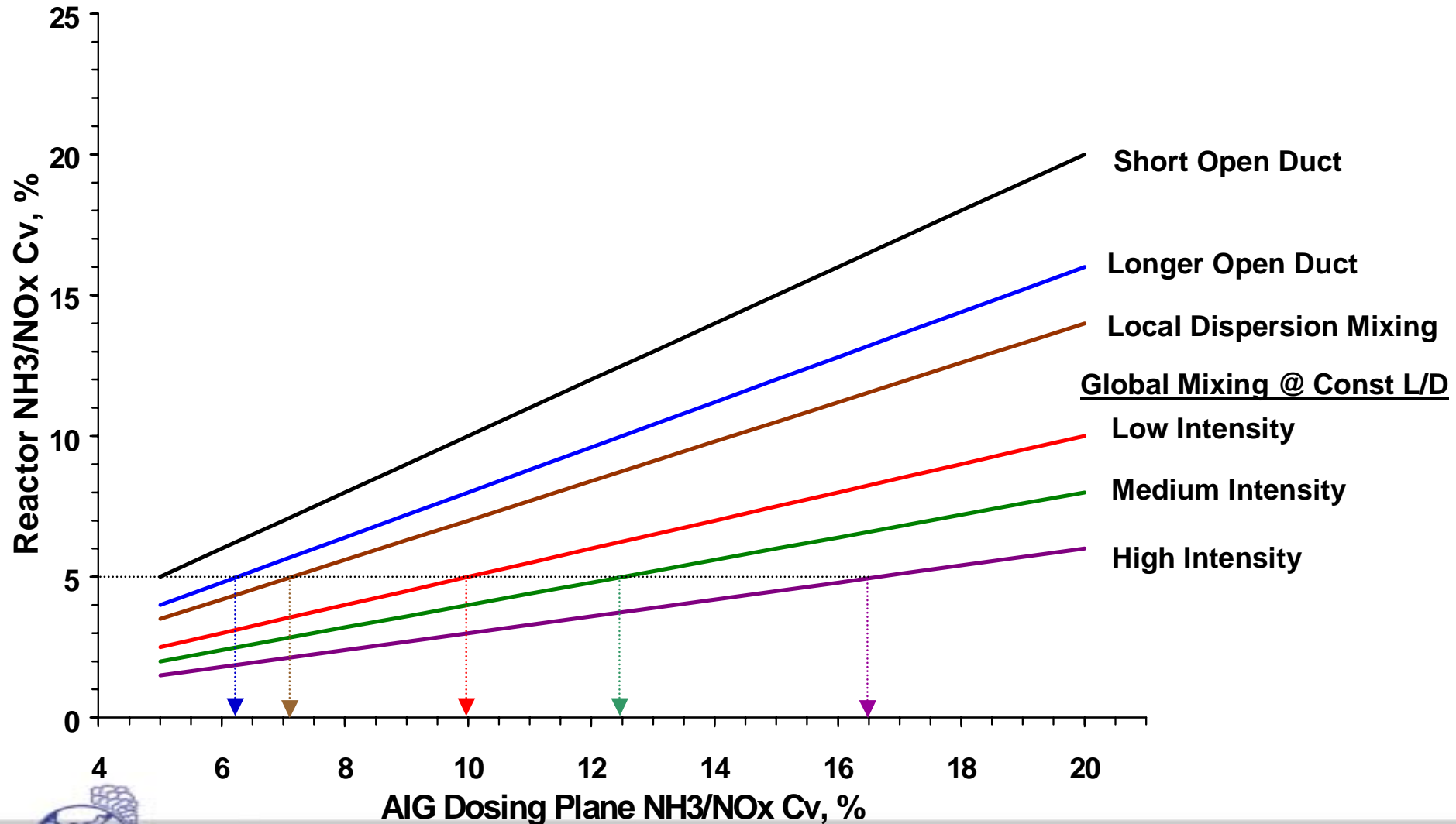


Mixing Pressure Drop vs Available Mix Length

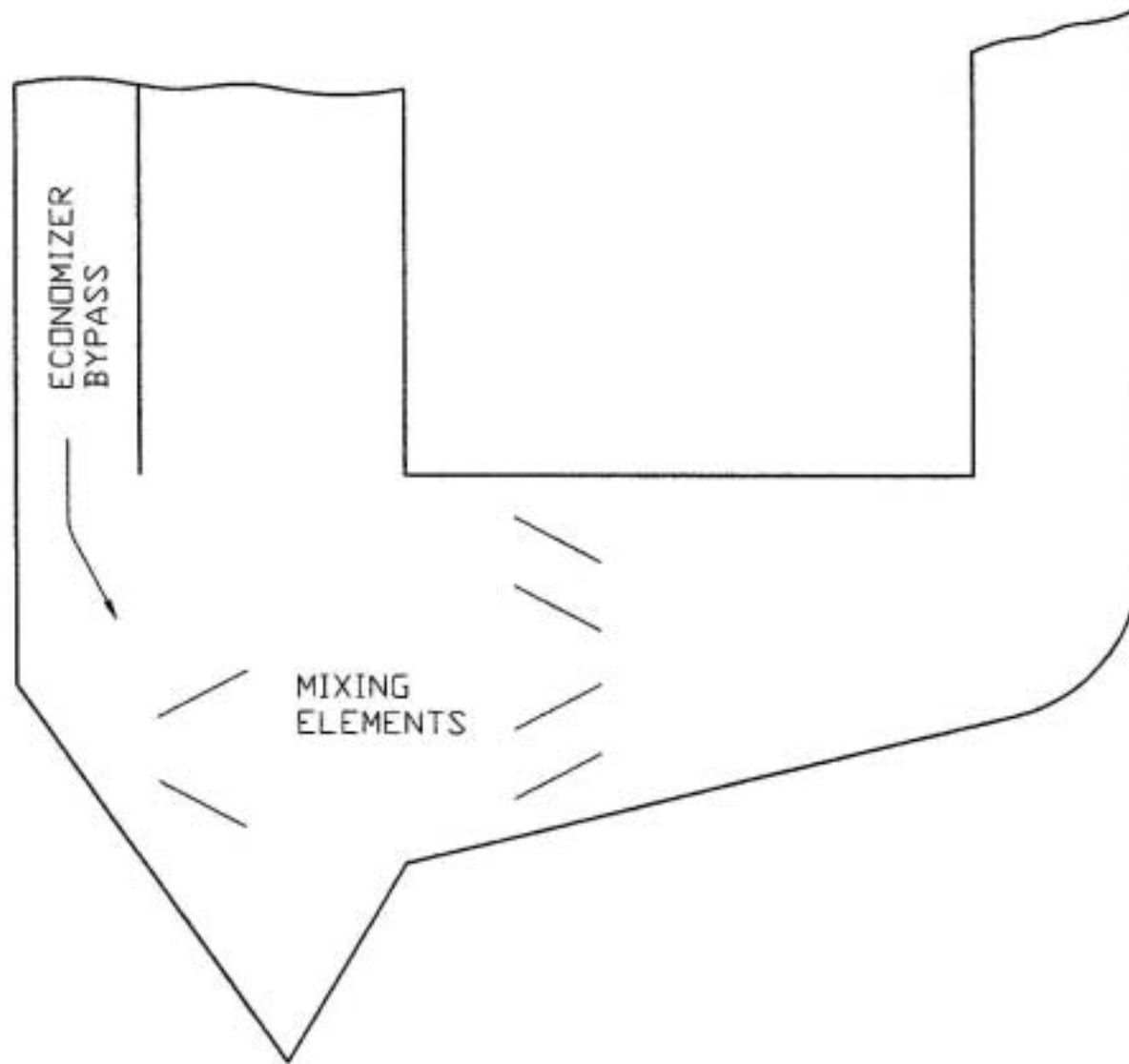
Estimate for Gaseous Static Mixing N_{vh} vs L'/Dh



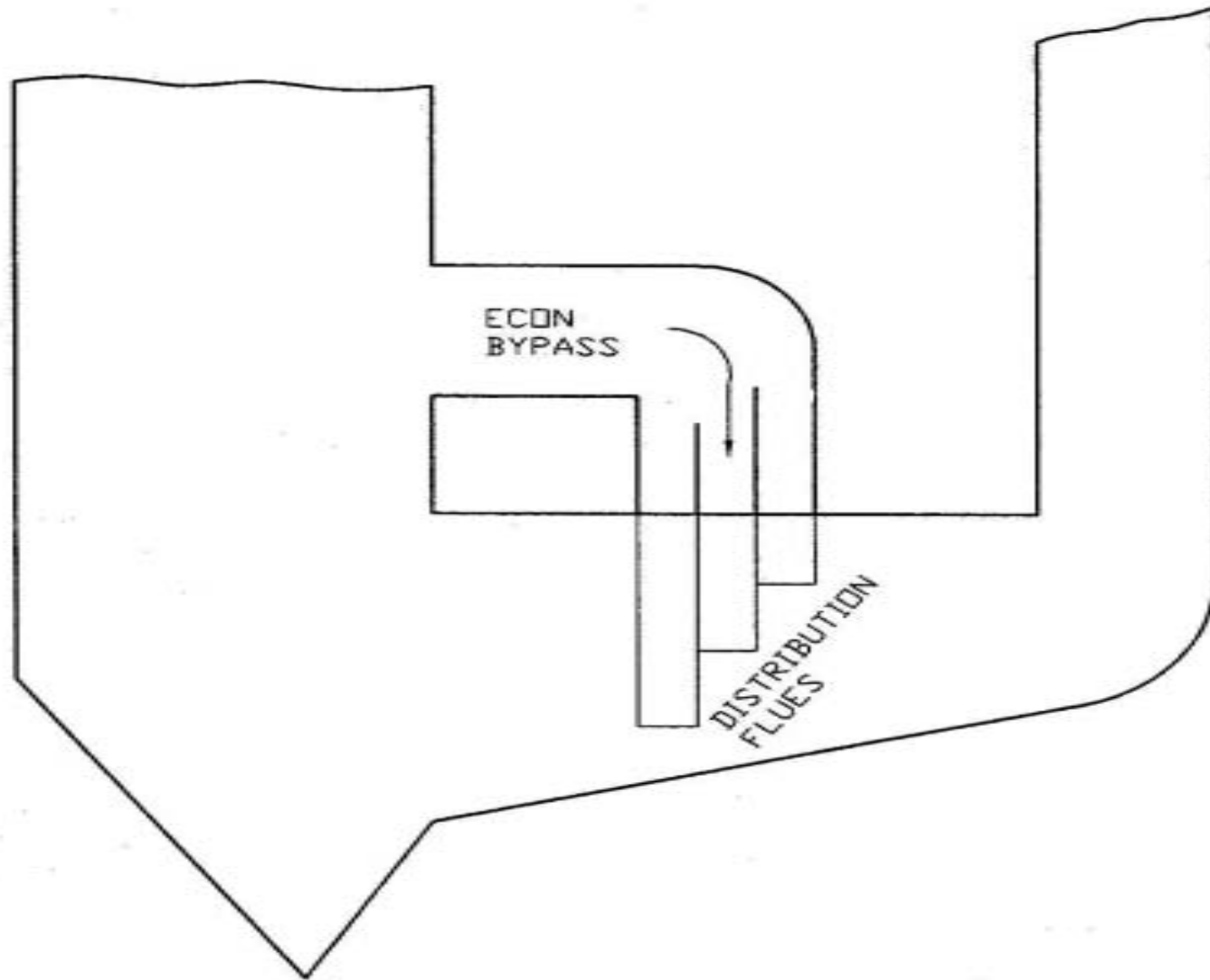
Subsequent Mixing of Dosed NH_3/NO_x Profile



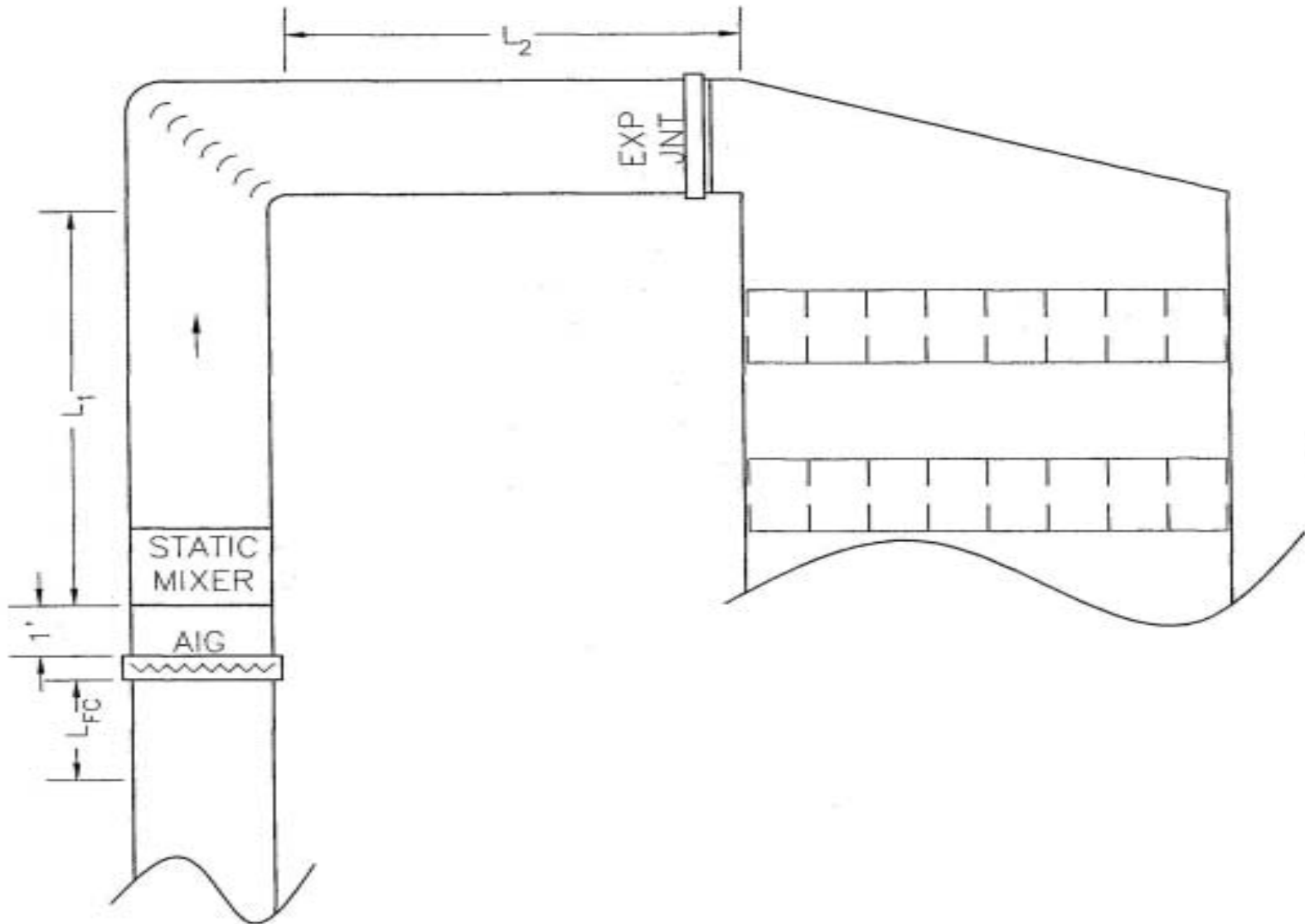
Arrangement vs Design Path



Arrangement vs Design Path



Arrangement vs Design Path





Babcock & Wilcox

a McDermott company

1-800-BABCOCK

www.babcock.com

